power shredder. We do this work in the dry season of the year so that it goes into the sheds in very fine, powdered form; then when we wish to rescreen this for our greens there is very little waste. The waste from the rescreening we use to repair the divot holes in the fairways. Our compost sheds have cement floors and a good circulation of air. The soil, as I said before, is always put in the sheds during the dry season and is always powder-dry and ready for immediate use. The compost is needed most for our greens after wet weather, and unless sheds are built for circulation of air, which keeps the soil dry, I think compost is more likely to be detrimental than helpful. Our sheds have been the means of saving a good many dollars for the club and of increasing the efficiency of the work in general.

A combined fertilizer and fungicide, which is composed of urea and an organic mercury compound, is used on the bent greens, and sulphate of ammonia and poultry manure on the mixed grass greens, sulphate being applied with a barrel cart, fungicide with a sprayer, and the poultry manure thrown on by hand.

We sprinkle in the extremely hot weather every other night for about five hours. The quantity of water varies very much, as on some of our greens we use a very large sprinkler while on others we use sprinklers of smaller size.

The cups are moved every morning. This past season we have been able to take care of the weeding along with our routine work on the greens, although prior to this we have employed women especially for the purpose. On the greens of the mixed grasses we find it necessary to do some reseeding throughout the growing season in order to thicken up thin spots in the turf. The bare spots are first scratched with a hand rake made of nails and a small piece of wood, and the seed is then applied mixed with very finely screened soil. At times also bare spots need attention on our creeping bent greens, and for this purpose we have a bent nursery.

Just before it freezes we close the course and give the greens a fairly heavy top-dressing. The only rolling done is with a light roller in the spring of the year. We never roll until the grass has started growing.

The only temporary greens which we maintain on our courses are on the course which is kept open for play all winter, and then these greens are used only when the frost is coming out of the ground, when it would be sheer folly to let anyone on the regular greens. These greens have nothing done to them until the fall of the year, when they are given a heavy sand top-dressing.

(The 1928 United States National Open Championship was played at Olympia Fields.—EDITORS.)

Standardized Flag Sticks

By W. L. McAtee

A piece of golf course equipment that is mentioned in the Rules of the Game of Golf, and upon the character of which scoring at times depends, one would think should be standardized. The exact dimensions of the hole are specified, but nothing is said of the flag stick that fits into it; the weight and size of the ball are dictated, but the flag stick which may permit or bar entry of the ball into the hole is ignored.

Rule 32 reads in part, "If the ball rest against the flag stick which is in the hole, the player shall be entitled to remove the flag stick, and if the ball fall into the hole the player shall be deemed to have holed out at his last stroke." This rule evidently was drawn with a type of flag stick in mind that might prevent a ball from entering the hole. Nevertheless, flag sticks that do not prevent such entry must be common, judging from the numerous "holes-in-one" that are made nowadays.

It is common knowledge, however, that flag sticks are of great diversity in the most important dimension, diameter, as well as in height and other details of design. There is nothing in the rules to forbid a flag stick so thick as to prevent the holing out of all types of shots, a contingency evidently not envisioned by the rules of golf.

It would seem that a standard for flag sticks should be added to that of the hole, and of the ball, since, with diversity in them permitted, the game might distinctly differ in an important feature according to the varying whims of greenkeepers or committees.

The most feasible way of standardizing would seem to be establishing a maximum diameter for the pin at the base of the flag stick and specifying the height at which it must support above the level of the green the socket which holds the stick. With the diameter of the ball 1.62 inches, and the diameter of the hole 4.25 inches, there would be clear room for the ball to fall in on all radii from a truly centered support one inch in diameter. No such thickness of shank is needed, however; in fact, a slender type is advisable, as the stem of the flag stick often leans so that it is not centered. Any practicable dimension less than an inch would serve, and it might be well to stipulate interior equipment of the cup that would keep the flag stick truly centered. If the base of the socket were always 2 inches above the putting surface, it would offer no obstacle to any ball having a reasonable chance of dropping. Standardizing of flag sticks as to color, height, and other details would seem undesirable, as variation in these respects may be useful in relation to varying local conditions.

(Mr. McAtee's contribution is published not to give any specific recommendation but merely to raise a very interesting question. We should be glad to have others write us their views on this subject.—EDITORS.)

Fall Treatments for Snow-Mold

By John Monteith, Jr.

In sections of the country where snow-mold injury is common, it is advisable to treat the putting greens in the fall to prevent an attack of this disease during the winter or early spring. There is as yet little definite information available on the control of snow-mold, but judging from the results obtained thus far it would seem that any club might well afford to apply fall preventive treatments on any greens that in the past have been injured repeatedly by this disease.

The fall preventive treatment consists of an application of two or three ounces of bichloride of mercury (corrosive sublimate) per 1,000 square feet. In sections where the disease is not ordinarily severe the two-ounce rate should be sufficient, but wherever there are ordinarily heavy losses of turf due to this disease, the rate should not be less than three ounces per 1,000 square feet. The chemical may